

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

JAN 27 1925

Dated at Washington D C

January 23, 1925

Register of Copyrights,  
Library of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,  
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright protection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of ~~the~~ both of the deposited copies of the  
Ford Motion Picture Lab. films entitled "Hawaiian Islands"  
( Film #85, two prints )

deposited in the Copyright Office on January 23, 1925 and registered  
under Class ©C1M 2861, XXc., No. ....

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send  
the said copy or copies to me at the following address: Ford Motor Company  
451 Penna Ave Washington D. C. ( Will Call ) or  
to .....

at .....

Ford Motor Company

Signed by Adv. Dept.

(Claimant of Copyright)

(Sept., 1922-500)

Received two copies of the above film  
Ford Motor Company

By

*Edm. Burke*

JAN 29 1925

JAN 27 1925

# *Ford Educational Library*

✓ United States Possessions

(85) The Hawaiian Islands ✓



✓ Produced & Distributed  
by

*Ford*  
MOTION PICTURE  
LABORATORIES  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY

FORD EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY

# Ford Educational Library

## United States Possessions.

### (85) The Hawaiian Islands

#### GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Hawaiian Islands are the most important possession of the United States when trade is considered. The value of the trade of these islands is greater than that of Alaska or the Philippines. The Hawaiian Islands are the melting pot for the races of the Pacific. These territorial islands are at the crossroads of trade in the mid-Pacific. These islands have an even temperature throughout the year and are in the path of the invigorating trade winds which are always blowing. The natural wonders of the islands are the volcanoes, two of which are in constant but quiet eruption. The agricultural products are sugar cane, pineapples and rice.

This film is an attractive pictorial story of the important activities of the Hawaiian Islands.

#### FILM PRESENTATION.

In presenting this film, the group using it should be carefully prepared upon subject matter closely related to the scenes in the film. The references contain interesting reading material. The questions and problems will serve to stimulate the class in preparing for this lesson. The teacher should be thoroughly familiar with the titles and information outlined in this synopsis. This film lesson is arranged to parallel the school course of study in geography.

#### QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS.

1. Locate the Hawaiian Islands in direction and distance from San Francisco.
2. How many days sailing from San Francisco is required to reach these islands?
3. What is the capital and on which island is it located?
4. What kind of a city is Honolulu?
5. What are the different races found in Honolulu and in what kind of work are they engaged?
6. Describe the surface of the island.
7. Of what kind of rocks are the islands composed?
8. Why is sugar cane cultivated in large plantations?
9. Account for the extensive cultivation of the pineapple.
10. What is "poi"?
11. Describe surf riding.
12. What kind of volcanoes are found on these islands?
13. Why can people go so near these volcanoes?
14. Read an account of the geology of the Hawaiian volcanoes.

#### REFERENCES.

- |                                      |                           |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Blackman.....                     | The Making of Hawaii.     |
| 2. Castle.....                       | Hawaii, Past and Present. |
| 3. Mill.....                         | International Geography.  |
| 4. National Geographic Magazine..... | 1914, Vol. XXV, p. 344.   |
| 5. Goodrich.....                     | The Coming Hawaii.        |
| 6. Stoddard.....                     | Hawaiian Life.            |
| 7. Whitney.....                      | Hawaiian Guide Book.      |
| 8. Young.....                        | The Real Hawaii.          |

#### TITLES OF SCENES.

(The heavy type is the film title. Below each title are a few comments to make clear the action of the scene. These comments may be used when the film is being shown, if the teacher so desires.)

**The Hawaiian Islands, twenty in number, form a territory of the United States. These Islands are in the mid-Pacific 2,000 miles from land.**

(The Hawaiian Islands are at the strategic point in the mid-Pacific for trade, commerce and naval operations. Eight of the Islands are inhabited, while the other twelve have small groups of fishermen. The Islands are a thousand miles north of the equator and about 2,000 miles southwest from San Francisco.)

**We leave San Francisco on the long voyage for Honolulu.**

(Our friends are at the dock to see us sail on one of the ocean liners that ply between America and Asia. The vessel passes out of San Francisco harbor through the Golden Gate and sails due southwest to the garden spot of the Pacific.)

**We sail six days toward the setting sun.**

(The voyage requires five to six days depending upon the weather. The last part of the voyage is in the steady winds of the trades. When we arrive at the Islands we are less than half the distance across the Pacific.)

**Hawaii is the largest of the Islands but we land at Honolulu, the capital of Oahu Island.**

(The excellent harbor is a coaling station for practically all vessels making the voyage between San Francisco and Hong Kong.)



**Honolulu is a modern city with avenues of beautiful palms and tropical plants.**  
(Honolulu has a healthy climate with a moderate temperature. Frosts are unknown, as the plants show. The sky is bright and cloudless the year around.)

**The Japanese are the shopkeepers.**

(The Japanese form the majority of the people. They are very progressive and are the shopkeepers.)

**A Japanese tea store.**

(A typical Japanese shop in which the mother and her children serve the customers, while the father is engaged in the fields.)

**A vegetable peddler.**

(A native Hawaiian. These people are rapidly decreasing in number and are outnumbered by the Japanese, Chinese and other people. They own less than one-tenth of the property and very few of the native children acquire more education than the law demands.)

**Taking a train, we pass through deep cuts, tunnels and over a high bridge.**

(The Hawaiian Islands have a rough and irregular surface. The highest mountain is over 13,000 feet. There are sea cliffs of a thousand feet or more in height. The rock material is almost entirely volcanic. When it is weathered it is exceedingly fertile. Tropical trees flourish on all of the Islands. The railroads are on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii and are about 300 miles in length.)

**On farms carabao or the water buffalo pulls the primitive plow in the muddy fields.**

(The rice is grown on lowlands and cultivated largely by the Chinese. The product is used almost entirely in the Islands. The water buffalo with this very primitive plow stirs the mud preparatory to planting the rice.)

**A glimpse of a banana plantation.**

(The banana is only one of the many tropical products which grow here.)

**Sugar cane is the main crop. One of the large plantations.**

(This is the most valuable crop of the Islands. The sugar exported is valued at \$100,000,000 a year.)

**Cutting and stripping the cane.**

(It is estimated that over half of the population is engaged in the sugar industry.)

**From some plantations, the cane is carried to the crushing mill in flumes.**

(The wooden flumes extend over the deep ravines. This is a cheap way to carry the cane to the crushing mill. The water in the flumes comes from the high mountains. Hawaiian sugar is one of the chief items shipped through the Panama Canal.)

**Hawaii is the pineapple center of the world. A plantation of 200,000 pine-apples.**

(The land not suitable for sugar is adapted to pineapples. The chief pineapple land is in the center of the Island of Oahu. This industry has developed almost entirely since 1900.)

**Harvesting the pineapple.**

(The ripe pineapple is harvested and carried immediately to the canning factory.)

**The pineapples are canned and shipped to America. The yearly crop is valued at \$6,000,000.**

(The canned pineapple is better than the fresh fruit which we buy. The fresh fruit is shipped green, while the fruit used in canning is ripe. This industry dates from 1900, when the canning of pineapple was perfected. Most of this product is shipped to the United States via the Panama Canal.)

**The papaya is a delicious fruit with a thick rind and a soft pulp.**

(This is a native fruit which resembles a melon. The largest ones weigh from 5 to 10 pounds. The trees are in bearing 12 months after planting.)

**Its flavor resembles a melon.**

(This fruit cannot be shipped but must be used immediately after being picked.)

**From the thick roots of the taro plant "poi" is made. Gathering and sorting the roots.**

(The thick roots of the taro plant is a staple food article for the native Hawaiian people.)

**The roots are baked or boiled.**

(The roots contain an acid which is entirely removed in cooking.)

**Straining through cloth.**

(The starchy pulp of the plant is removed from the fibers by straining.)

**Beating and kneading the "poi."**

(This process resembles making bread, in that the "poi" is kneaded and thoroughly beaten. After being properly mixed it is set aside to ferment for a time.)

**The "poi" is eaten with the fingers.**

("Poi" is said to be: one-finger, two-finger or three-finger "poi," according to its thickness and number of fingers required to convey it to the mouth.)

**The Hawaiians are skillful fishermen.**

(The Hawaiian fish are remarkable for their color and variety. Fish is the meat in their diet.)

**Fish is the chief source of meat.**

(The fishermen are skillful and supply the natives with fish.)

**The beach at Waikiki is famous for its surf.**

(This beach upon which the trade winds blow has a high surf.)

**In surf riding a plank is skillfully guided to the shore.**

(In surf riding a plank large enough to bear the weight of a person is carried out some distance from the shore. When the rider stands on the board the surf carries him toward the shore with great force.)

**The Hawaiian Islands are of volcanic formation. Kilauea is an active volcano.**

(The Hawaiian Islands have been built up from the ocean floor by volcanic action. Kilauea is a great pit of molten lava on the slope of Mauna Loa, a great volcanic mountain.)

**The crater of Kilauea, is 9 miles in circumference and 800 feet in depth. It is filled with molten lava.**

(This is the most active of Hawaiian volcanoes and from it clouds of vapor are constantly rising.)

**Roads have been made over the cooled lava.**

(The lava flow covers the island in many places and over the smooth flow roads have been built. The lava is of many different colors; some is extremely hard, and others soft and brittle.)

**Crossing a crack in the lava.**

(These cracks frequently occur in the rocks before an eruption takes place. The cracks sometimes extend down to the molten lava, which may be seen boiling and bubbling beneath the surface.)

**In the distance the vapors rise from the heated lava.**

(From a distance can be seen steam vapors always rising from the crater and at night the molten rock glows with great vividness.)

**A lake of molten rock.**

(In the distance is the lake of molten fire. This pit of Halemau-man is in constant ebullition. It sometimes fills with lava which later is drained away. The pit is over a thousand feet below the edge of the crater.)

**At the edge of the crater one hundred feet above the molten lava.**

(The molten lava is just below us, it is glowing a fiery red and from its surface jets of molten rock sometimes spurt into the air.)

**The molten lava constantly boils.**

(Gases come to the surface from the constantly boiling molten rock and pour out their jets of steam or sulphureous gases.)

**Waves are formed by the gases in the cherry red lava.**

(The molten mass is in violent motion and flows from place to place.)

**At night the molten rocks glow in the dark.**

(Day and night the molten rocks constantly boil. The reflection of the molten lava may be seen many miles away.)

**Kilauea is the largest active volcano in the world.**

(This is the quiet eruptive type of volcano and its eruption has been constant throughout history. Occasionally great cracks are made in the crater and the lava flow is discharged.)

#### **SPECIAL TITLE.**

**Hawaii Islands, "at the crossroads of the Pacific" are wonder isles of tropical plants, fields of sugar cane and pineapples, snowcapped mountains and active volcanoes.**

(The Hawaiian Islands have a delightful tropical climate, a most luxuriant tropical vegetation and remarkable volcanoes that attract the interest of scientists the world over. Its production of sugar, rice and pineapples make it a trading center. It has a remarkable position and is of great naval value to the United States. It is our key to the Pacific.)

This document is from the Library of Congress  
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